over which no reward could induce them to attempt to guide them. Fremont undertook the passage without a guide, and accomplished it in forty days, reaching Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, early in March, with his men reduced almost to skeletons, and with only thirty-three out of sixty-seven horses and mules remaining. Resuming his journey on March 24 he crossed the Sierra Nevadas through a gap, and after another visit to Great Salt lake, returned to Kansas through the South Pass in July, 1844, having been absent fourteen months. The reports of this expedition occupied in their preparation the remainder of 1844.

Fremont was given the double brevet of first-lieutenant and captain in 1845, at the instance of General Scott, and in the spring of that year he set out on a third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of Oregon and California. After spending the summer in exploring the water-shed between the Pacific and the Mississippi, he encamped in October on the shore of the Great Salt lake; and, after crossing the Sierra Nevada with a few men, in the dead of winter, to obtain supplies, left his forty in the valley of the San Joaquin while he went to Monterey, then the capital of California, to obtain from the Mexican authorities permission to proceed with his exploration. This was granted, but almost immediately revoked, and Fremont was ordered to leave the country without delay. Compliance with this demand was impossible on account of the exhaustion of Fremont's men and his lack of supplies, and it was therefore refused. The Mexican commander, Gen. Jose Castro, then mustered the forces of the province and prepared to attack the Americans, who numbered only sixty-two. Fremont took up a strong position on Hawk's peak, a mountain thirty miles from Monterey, built a rude fort of felled trees, hoisted the American flag, and, having plenty of ammunition, resolved to defend himself. The Mexican general, with a large force, en-camped on the plain immediately below the Americans, whom he hourly threat-ened to attack. On the evening of the fourth day of the seige Fremont withdrew with his party, and proceeded toward the San Joaquin. The fires were still burning in his deserted camp when a messenger arrived from General Castro to propose a cessation of hostilities. Fremont now made his way northward through the Sacramento valley into Oregon without further trouble, and near Tlamath lake, on May 9, 1846, met a party in search of him, with dispatches from Washington, directing bim to watch over the interests of the United States in California, there being to apprehend that the province be transferred to Great Britain, and also that General Castro intended to destroy the American settlements on the Sacramento. He promptly returned to California, where he found that Castro was already marching against the settlements. Fremont took command of the settlers, and in less than a month drove the Mexicans out of California, broke the British party in California, and the settlers elected him their Governor on the 4th of July, 1846. He had meantime become a' lieutenant-colonel. Commodore Stockton coming out there with a fleet, co-operated with Fremont; but General Stephen W. Kearney quarreled with him, and because he would not obey Kearney instead of Stockton he was treated with insult, put under arrest, and when he got back to Washington to confront a court-martial he found his mother was dying in South Carolina. He reached her side in the fall of 1847, but she had breathed her last a few hours before. The court-martial found him guilty on technical considerations, and, although the President remitted the sentence, Fremont resigned. His friends have always charged that it was an attempt to break him down from professional military jealousy, because he had got his name in the papers. and had done something out of the ordi-He then started to survey the continent

at his own expense, with thirty-three men and 120 mules. He found his way from the Rio Grande to Santa Fe, and further West, nearly on the route of the present Texas Pacific railroad, of which he was after-ward president. It was perhaps at this time that he received the advantage of Kit Carson's guidance. He reached California in 1849, and settled on the Mariposa estate, which he had purchased there. His enemies continued to pursue him, and it took him six years to get a clear title to his property from the Supreme Court.

At the end of the Mexican war President

Taylor appointed him commissioner to run the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He accepted the place, and soon after the Legislature of California elected him on the first ballot one of the two United States Senators, in company with William M. Gwin. He drew the short term, and, therefore, his senatorial life was not long. Originally he voted against suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but soon changed mind. The pro-slavery interest being his absence, and he failed to be reelected under accusations of being an Abolitionist in disguise, though it took 142 bal-lots to beat him. He then went to Europe for two years, and the King of Prussia gave him a great golden medal for his progress in the sciences. In 1853 he took his own money and fitted out another expedition to survey for a road to the Pacific. He came to New York in 1855 with his family to have his report published, and his name began to be mentioned in connection with the

In 1856 the Republican party appeared as a national organization. It was thought Fremont would make an available candidate, and a letter was sent to him from New York, asking him what he thought on slavery extension in the Territories. He replied: "I heartily concur in all movements to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of the Missouri Compromise. am opposed to slavery in the abstract, and upon principle sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions, and inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits." The rising Republican party was very desirous of securing votes from the anti-slavery Democrats. When they met at Philadelphia in the summer of 1856, it was seen that Fremont was going to run a very strong ticket. An informal ballot was taken, and he had 359 votes to 196 for John McLean. On the first formal ballot he was unanimously nominated.

The nomination of Fremont was as startling to the country as was the bold challenge of the new Republican party for the control of the general government; but he had a clean and romantic record, and those who scoffed when he was first presented to the people were made respectful in their attitude toward the new competitor for political power, as Maine opened the elections in September with twenty thousand majority for Hannibal Hamlin for Governor, and proved that New England was solid for the "Pathfinder." The foes of the new party had derided the new candidate as a "statesman who had never made a speech, a sol-dier who had never fought a battle and a millionaire without a dollar." But he swept New York by seventy thousand, and was defeated only by the loss of Pennsylvania in the October election by that narrow majority of 3,000, which was always charged as won by gross frauds. Had Pennsylvania voted Republican in October instead of voting Democratic by 3,000, Fremont would have been elected President four years before the Republican victory that made the name of Abraham Lincoln immortal. What would have followed his election none can guess. It is enough, in view of what followed the election of one of the ablest and most conservative Republicans of the country four years later, when Republicanism was much wiser and better understood, that Fremont was

The memorable year of 1860 found Fremont in Paris with his family, whence he wrote a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination. His nomination was not seriously entertained, but he chose retire in that graceful manner. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was made a major-general in the regular army and assigned to the command of the newly-created Western Department. After purchasing arms for the United States government in Europe he returned. He arrived in St. Louis July 26, 1861, and made his headquarters there, fortifying the city and placing Cairo in security by a demonstration with 4,000 troops. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, on Aug. 10, when Gen. Nathaniel Lyon was slain, Fremont proclaimed martial law, arrested active secessionists, and suspended the publication of papers charged with disloyalty. On Aug. 31 he issued a proclamation assuming the government of the State and announcing he would

souri river in pursuit of the enemy. Meanwhile many complaints had been made of his administration, it being alleged that it was inefficient, though arbitrary and extravagant, and after an investigation by the Secretary of War, he was, on Nov. 2, 1861, relieved of his com-mand just as he had overtaken the confed-erates at Springfield. It is claimed by Fre-mont's friends that this was the result of a political intrigue against him. On leaving the army he went to St. Louis, where he was enthusiastically received by the citizens. In March, 1862, he was given the command of the newly-created "Mountain District" of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the early part of June his army engaged a superior force under General Jackson for eight days, with constant sharp skirmishing, the enemy retreating slowly and destroying culverts and bridges to cause delay. The pursuit was terminated with a severe engagement on the evening of June 6, in which lackson's chief of cavalry, General Ashby, was killed, and by the battle of Cross Keys, on June 8. It was claimed by General Fremont that if McDowell's force had joined him as promused by the President Jackson's retreat would have been cut off. As it was the latter made good his escape, having accomplished his purpose of delaying re-enforcements to McClellan. On June 26 the President issued an order, creating the Army of Virginia, to include Frement's corps, and giving the command of it to General Pope.
Thereupon Fremont asked to be relieved,
on the ground that he could not serve under Pope, for sufficient personal reasons.
His request having been granted he returned to New York to await further orders, but received no other command dur-ing the war, though, as he said, one was constantly promised him.

On May 31, 1864, a convention of dissatis-

fied Republicans met at Cleveland and tendered to General Fremont a nomination for President, which he accepted. In the following September a convention of Republicans representing the administration waited on him and urged his withdrawal as "vital to the success of the party." After considering the matter for a week he acceded to their request, saying in his letter of withdrawal that he did so, "not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate."

After this General Fremont took little interest in politics, but devoted his time for several years to railway enterprises, He conceived the Southern or Texas Pacific railway and started it on a magnificent scale of promises, for which he was finally tried in France as a swindler and convicted although not present at the trial or within the jurisdiction of the government. Since then General Fremont lived in retirement that amounted to obscurity, and his wife, who is a woman of uncommon ability and energy, often contributed to the family comforts by her bright and versatile pen. President Arthur did a graceful act in appointing Fremont Governor of New Mexico. He served from 1878 to 1881. He then went to California, where the lived on a farm given him by friends until a year or two ago, when he removed to New York. He was placed on the retired list of the army as a major-general by an act of Congress passed but a short time ago.

### NEW ORDER OF CONDUCTORS. Wheaton and His Friends Start Another Or

ganization at New York.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The conductors on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware. Lackawanna & Western railroad and the Housatonic, New Haven & Hartford railroad will meet to-morrow to form a new organization, distinct from the Order of Railroad Conductors, to which all of them have hitherto belonged. For some time past there has been a strong feeling in the order against the so-called anti-strike clause and against the manner in which the organization has been getting into debt, with no provision for the discharge of its obligations. Local members of the Order of Railroad Conductors declare the new association cannot succeed, and that the men composing it are a set of malcontents. Mr. Wheaton, recently grand chief conductor of the order, is among the seceders. The new organization is radically opposed to strikes.

At the session to-day there were thirtyone delegates present, representing the conductors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway, the Grand Trunk and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The only material difference between the constitution of the new organization and that of the old is on the points of the strike clause and in the insurance. The new order will admit any conductor who has been one year in the service in the United States, Canada or Mexico. Strikes will not be permitted, and the insurance will be run on the assessment plan, paying \$1,000 upon death or total disability. The following officers were elected: President. C. S. Wheaton: vice-president, E. D. Nash: chaplain, F. A. Hennance; marshal, A. Hol bridge; first conductor, L. R. Wood; second conductor, V. Pidgeon. The next convention meets at St. Albans, Vt., in June, 1891.

Trainmen Laid Off. JOLIET, Ill., July 13. - Superintendent Clinton, of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern "Outerbelt line," discharged two hundred en yesterday on account of the strike in the quarries. All the other roads laid off from two to three crews.

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Michael Sheehan, a laborer, was run over and killed by an L. & N. engine at Louis-

The Reading's Keystone colliery will start up to-morrow, after several months' idleness. The works employ three hundred

At Irvington, Ky., Saturday night, Evarts Jolly. in a saloon quarrel, shot James Casey, colored, and Casey yesterday died from his wounds.

At Findlay, O., Charlie Schultz, fifteen years old, was instantly killed. A large oak frame, up which he attempted to climb, fell over and crushed his head. The Joanna furnace at Reading, Pa., one

of the largest in the country which has been idle since last fall, resumed operations last night. Iron men report that trade is improving. Full census returns from western Wash-

ington show a population of 225,000; estimated population of eastern Washington 125,000, making a total population of the State of 350,000. At Louisville, George Dieffenback, a

saloon-keeper, shot and killed Alfred Morrison, a laborer. They quarreled about a woman. Dieffenback is under arrest. He claims to have acted in self-defense.

At Battle Creek, Mich., while two young ladies were out driving, their horse became frightened and threw them out, and so seriously kicked one of them, Miss Jessie Beach, a school teacher, that she will die. C. P. Van Tassel, of the United States Internal Revenue Department, took possession of the Beam brewery Saturday at Huron, S. D., by direction of the govern-ment. Violation of the revenue laws are

alleged The State Board of Corrections and Charities of South Dakota yesterday announced the full exoneration of Dr. H. F. Livingston, superintendent of the Yankton insane hospital, who was on trial charged with

The body of Mrs. Marshall Henry, who tarted out from Foster, Pa., to pick raspberries, was found in the woods last evening, death having resulted from the bite of a rattlesnake. The body was so swollen and discolored as to be hardly recognizable.

The body of Thomas H. Ferris, a uniformed Knight of Pythias, from Geneva, Neb., was found in the river at Milwaukee. It had evidently been in the river three or four days. It is thought he must have walked off the dock, as his money and watch were undisturbed. There is no suspicion of foul play.

Caleb Ford, a prominent young farmer near Hartley, Del., was shot while working in his fields last Thursday, by some person concealed in an adjacent swamp. He is thought to be dying. Suspicion falls upon a man named Bodwell, who has been living at Ford's house and who, it is rumored, had betrayed a female relative of Ford's.

Double Tragedy.

READING, Pa., July 13 .- At Fagleysville, emancipate the slaves of those in arms against the United States. President Lincoln wrote to him, approving all of the proclamation except the emancipation clause, which he considered premature. He asked Fremont to withdraw it, which he declined, and the President anaulled it himself in a public order. In the autumn the summer of the summer of the summer of the sum of the Exement moved his army from the Mis- | bore a good reputation.

SHOOTING TOURNEY ENDED

Contests of Riflemen at Berlin Concluded with a Banquet and Speeches.

London Federated Trades-Unions-Mousa Ber to Be Tried for His Crimes-Universal Peace Congress-Duties Raised.

CLOSE OF THE BERLIN TOURNAMENT. Riflemen Banqueted-Address by an Amer-

ican Guest. Berlin, July 13 .- Herr Diersch presided at a banquet given to-day on the occasion of the closing of the shooting tournament. Burgomaster Forckenbeck wrote a letter apologizing for his absence, in which he expressed the wish that the national and friendly ties created by the companions would ever increase in strength. The sentiment was received with cheers. After the reading of greetings from various sovereigns and princes and remarks by delegates from Austria, Hungary and Italy, Mr. Wolf, of Washington city, formerly American consul-general at Cairo, made an address, in which he dwelt upon the inseparable bond which united the Germans of America and the Germans of Germany in common love for the fatherland. At the close of the festivities the presiding officer expressed the hope that he would see all the visitors at the next tournament. The Emperor's cup was then presented to the winner, Herr Musch, of Meran, amid hearty cheers. Prizes in to-day's contest were won by Mesers. Zimmer, Mueller and Jacob Scherf, of New York, and J. Varis, of Philadelphia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Meeting of London Trades-Unions to Form National Board of Labor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

London, July 13.—An immense meeting of the federated trades-unions was held last evening, at which it was resolved to call a council embodying representatives of every branch of labor, with a view to the formation of a general board. This action was taken in consequence of the failure of the attempts of the police and postmen to organize a general strike as well as the ill success of several recent strikes which at the outset promised victory. The utmost enthusiasm characterized the meeting, and the leaders hope the movement will result in a combination of labor so powerful as to compel the settlement of future labor disputes by arbitration on a basis satisfactory to those whose grievances are based upon justice.

Mousa Bey to Be Tried.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, July 13.—The new Turkish Min-1ster of Justice, Riza Pasha, has succeeded in obtaining an order for a new trial in the affair of Monsa Bey in order to avoid further foreign intervention. Riza has also promised the Armenian Patriarch that he would stimulate the prosecution of Mousa with a view of giving satisfaction to the Armenians, who have been now ten months waiting for the justice promised them by the Sultan when they left their devastated homes in Armenia. Mousa Bey has been doing his best to obtain permission to return to the scenes of his exploits, but he has been provided with a home and two wives by the Sultan's orders, and it has been intimated to him that his imperial master's desire is that he shall remain in Constantinople for the present.

Universal Peace Congress. London, July 13.—David Dudley Field will preside at the Universal Peace Congress, which opens in London to-day. Dr. Thomas, of Boston, will preach to the delegates on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor will give a reception in their honor on Thursday, and on Saturday there will be an excursion to Windsor, the Queen specially permitting the castle to be opened for the benefit of the delegates. Many of the delegates attended the service at St. Paul's yesterday. Canon Holland preached an appropriate sermon.

Abandoned at Sea. LONDON, July 13.—The American ship W. F. Babcock, Captain Murphy, from San Francisco March 21, for Liverpool, which passed Queenstown yesterday, had on board a portion of the crew of the British bark Merope, Captain Thomas, which was abandoned at sea while on a voyage from Wellington for London. The remainder of the Merope's crew are aboard an American

ship bound for Hull. France Stubborn. Paris, July 13,-The Siecle, after stating that Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, has informed England that Newfoundland will admit the rights of France on the French shore provided France will abandon the idea of bounties, declares that France will never consent to anything

of the kind. Crocodile Fears.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13 .- M. Nelidoff, the Russian embassador, has expressed to Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, Russia's regret at the recent riots in Erzeroum. M. Nelidoff said that he feared the excitement in Armenia would entail trouble both on Russia and on Turkey.

French Duties on Beef Raised.

Paris, July 13.—The superior council of

agriculture has approved proposals of the tariff commission increasing the duty on live oxen 64 francs, on cows 48 francs and on beef 4 francs per 100 kilos. Buenos Ayres Panic. BUENOS AYRES, July 13 .- A semi-panic

prevails on the bourse. There are rumors of failures impending, and fears that the cashing of checks in gold will become oblig-

atory. Gold is at \$2.06. Cable Notes.

The Marquis Casa la Iglesia has been appointed Spanish embassador at London. At Gibraltar a Spanish carabinier, while pursuing smugglers, accidentally shot and killed a British sentry.

The daily output of oil in Beloochistan has doubled. Thirty-five thousand gal-lons have been stored at Khattan. Advices from the interior of Egypt state that the Djaalins have rebelled against the Mahdı, who is defended by the Baggaras. The Chronicle says that the German Foreign Office has been advised that Prince

Ferdinand is not likely to return to Bul-It is reported that Belgium's acquiring the Congo State is a prelude to the sale of the state to Germany, King Leopold being unable to sell it direct without the consent

Floods in northern Italy are causing immense damage, especially in the valley of the Adige. Troops are assisting in repairing breaches in the river's banks at Verona and Brandzoll.

A meeting of riflemen comprising delegates from most of the larger towns in Germany held a meeting in Berlin last night, and resolved to hold the next rifle-shooting contest at Mayence. Mr. Stanley has not yet recovered from the prostration which threatened the post-

ponement of his marriage. He was greatly fatigued on his arrival at Metchet Court and remained in bed all day to-day. Storms and floods have destroyed the crop at Gastein and Leinz, Austria. The country from Spital, in Carinthia, to Oberdrauberg is submerged. Great damage has been done to railways and bridges. The Arbitration League Council, at a meeting on Saturday, in London, adopted a vote of thanks to Messrs. James G. Blaine,

John Sherman and Andrew Carnegie for

their pre-eminent services in the cause of peace. The Socialists are organizing provincial congresses throughout Germany for the purpose of proposing candidates for the various German diets, believing that they are now sufficiently strong to elect representatives in nearly all their strongholds. A large tract of Bavaria is infested with

kinds with great rapidity. It is estimated that upwards of 800,000 pine and fir trees, large and small, have been ruined, while vines and smaller plants have been swept

The number of thieves arrested while plying their trade in the crowds attracted to the vicinity of Westminster Abbey by the marriage of Mr. Stanley leads the police to believe that the light-fingered gentry of the various continental capitals made a descent upon London in force during the last week.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor retires from the Star with £17,000 as his share of the plant and will of the paper, of which he has made so phenomenal a success in so short time. In retiring Mr. O'Connor agrees not to edit another paper in London, nor to write matter for any other London paper for a period of three years.

The Engadine valley, Switzerland, is covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches, necessitating the use of sledges. The temperature is two degrees below the freezing point. The mail coach is snowed up in the Julier Pass. There are dense fogs in the valley. The barometer shows no indication of a change in the weather.

### APPALLING DISASTERS.

[Concluded from First Page.] wind, rain and hail, which set in at 3:30 and raged with unabated fury until nearly 5 o'clock. At the latter hour the clouds in the southwest suddenly assumed a funnel-like shape, the edges being fringed with a lace-work of fleecy white. When the eddying monster had gained its full momentum the wind suddenly veered from east to south. Almost in a twinkling the great swirling mass spread out like a fan, and, sweeping across Lake Gervais, leveled everything in its

Late advices from Lake Gervaise indicate that the loss of life at that point may reach fifty. The man who has charge of the boat-house says he had rented out not less than fifteen boats before the storm burst. There were not less than two people in any of these boats, and some of them contained three or four each. The keeper says that since the tornado passed over the lake nothing has been heard from any of these boats or their occupants.

The injured were: J. H. Schurmyer, scalp wound; Charlie Good, serious injury to scalp; Mrs. Paefler, shoulder broken; Thomas Barnard, not seriously; Mrs. George Miller, injuries to her head, shoulder and foot: Miss Carrie Moss, wounded on head and shoulder; Clark Hansen, bruised hip; Roy Good, three scalp wounds and an injury to the spine: Mr. Gentr and Miss Minnie Moss.

It is said that the cyclone was confined to a district only three and a half miles long, and the worst damage was within a limit of half a mile.

Incidents of the Tornado's Work. St. Paul, July 13 .- Mr. and Mrs. Schurmyer were sitting near the door of the cottage at Lake Gervaise when the whirling wind picked it up. Mr. Schurmeyer was dashed against a tree and frightfully mangled, every bone in his body being broken. Mrs. Schurmeyer was buried beneath the debris of the adjacent cottage, and her head was pinned down by heavy timbers. Simon Good was struck by a piece of flying timber and the falling limb of a tree twisted from the roots by the winds, dashed out his brains as he fell.

A widow named Mullaney and her four children, the eldest a boy eleven years of age, ran to the shore of the lake when they saw the storm-cloud approaching. The mother and her children lay flat on the sand hoping against hope that the cyclone would pass them by. The swift revolving cloud picked up the little family, and in its embrace they were carried out into the lake and drowned. The body of Mrs. Mullaney and her second son were recovered by grapplers at 11 o'clock to-night. The bodies of the two other children are still in the depths of the lake.

Strange to say, a group of cottages, all within 100 yards of the Schurmeyer and Good domiciles, escaped the storm, although the occupants almost died of fright as they say the awful devastation in progress. A large number of the wounded were brought to St. Paul for treatment, and taken to private residences, making their identification impossible at present.

Beyond and north of the lake the tornado struck an angle of the village of North St. Paul, where a little girl, whose name cannot be learned, was killed and four houses were destroyed. Passing North St. Paul, the cyclone struck the city of Stillwater, but its power to do much damage was gone. All the telephone and telepraph wires were prostrated, and a few small buildings were wrecked. Bridges on every road leading out of St. Paul were washed out by the torrents of rain that preceded the tornado, and the damage to property, to say nothing of life, will be enormous. Description of the Cloud.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13, -Minneapo-

lis and St. Paul, almost by miracle, escaped the severe effect of the tornado late this afternoon. At 3 o'clock the funnel formed a few miles north of Minneapolis and first came to the ground, but only for a moment, near the Twin City stockyards. No serious damage is yet reported from there. It then rebounded and came to earth again about five miles further east, and, rebounding again, struck the vicinity of Kohlman's lake, seven miles from St. Paul, with an intensity that was terrific. At this time the top of the funnel, as seen from a tail building in this city, seemed fully two miles in circumference. At Kohlman's lake six people are dead, five missing and nine wounded. At Little Canada, also near St. Paul, there are lives lost, but how many is not known. The cyclone cut a swath two hundred yards wide, leveling everything before it. The damage to property is great, but not yet estimated. Large trees were broken like straws and carried hundreds of yards and six houses were blown bodily into the lake. All the in-

# SCENES AT LAKE GERVAISE.

farms lay in the path of the storm.

mates of one house were killed. Also

hundreds of heads of stock were killed.

some very valuable, as some rich stock

Path of Destruction and Death Left by the Storm-Monster.

St. Paul, July 13 .- The scene at Lake Gervaise to-night absolutely beggars description. The number of dead is not definitely known, and there is no means of ascertaining who the wounded are. There must be from twenty-five to forty wounded, some of them seriously, but most of them slightly. They have been taken to residences in various parts of the city, and no one has any idea as to who they are. There is no organized system of relief, and consequently everybody is at sea as to the real extent of the casualty. It is believed, however, that six will cover the number killed, but there are several wounded who are likely

From Lake Gervaise the cyclone passed almost due east, and it is reported that it struck a settlement twelve miles southeast of Stillwater, demolishing it and killing Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

however, all down, and no dipatches can get through.

The scenes at Lake Gervaise along the storm path just after it had passed by were heartrending. Help was on hand at once and the wounded and dead were dug from under buildings and taken to the houses of neighbors and to the hospital, and the dead were all collected in the hotel of John Coleman. The majority of the buildings were light frame structures, which were so completely blown to pieces that there really were no wrecks under which the occupants could be buried. Dead bodies were found many rods from the houses they had owned when living. Help was asked from White Bear, but it was impossible to send any physicians. Many citizens, however, went to their aid. Half a dozen ambulances and twice that number of physicians went from St. Paul, at 8 o'clock

to administer to the sufferers. Several of

the dead bodies were brought to this city,

and the others will remain at Coleman's un-

til claimed by friends and taken home.

The citizens are doing everything possible under the distressing circumstances in properly caring for the dead and alleviating the suffering of the wounded. At the Coleman House every room upstairs and down is filled with cots, upon which a sufferer is laid and a corps of doctors are in attendance setting and amputating limbs and dressing wounds. The black-robed Sisters of Mercy are flying about, and seem to be everywhere administering comfort and assisting in the work of relieving pain and distress. A corps of assistants were kept busy making bandages, tearing up great rolls of linen, and tearing it into strips of the requisite dimensions, which the doctors put to almost immediate use. In one of the upper rooms there were seven wounded lying on cots, most of them insensible or under the influence of opiates. The wounded were also in the attic; in fact there was not room to accommodate all of them, and a number were carried to private houses in this neighborhood. It is believed that the number

of wounded may be even higher than forty. A good day's work will be necessary to get anything like a correct list of the dead and wounded. It is an impossible task to-night. Everything is excitement and confusion, and one can hardly tell who was his next-door neighbor. Some of the men were horribly mutilated, and all had their faces so blackened as to be almost unrecognizable. One man had the side of his head mashed to a jelly; another's en-

trails were protruding.

THIRTY WERE KILLED. The Tioga Disaster at Chicago More Deadly Than Was at First Believed.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Six more bodies were recovered to-day from the wreck of the Tioga, making nineteen so far, exclusive of the injured who died at the hospitals. One of the corpses taken out to-day was that of a white man, the others those of negroes. Only two were identified, those of Louis Alexander and Henry Alexander, colored stevedores and brothers, and they were recognized by the cigarettes. The body of John Neille, stevedore, was not found, but one of the workmen picked up his watch and time-book in the fatal hole. The discovery of these articles leaves no doubt as to Neille's death. How many more men were killed is now an uncertainty. Probably it would not be too much to assume thirty deaths as about the correct total. The mouth of the Tioga's hold is yet littered with wreckage from the two explosions. The bodies of six of the colored stevedores were taken to Columbia, Tenn., to-night. They were those of Jim Perkins, Henry Weatherspoon, Dave Amos, Clinta Amos, Walter Chaffin and John Watkins, all of whom came from there in April to work on the docks. They were in charge of Jim Pillow from the same place, who was working on another boat and escaped sharing their fate.

# OTHER CASUALTIES.

Train Collides with a Wagon-Load of People, Killing Six Outright.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 .-- It is reported here to-night that a terrible accident occurred, late this afternoon, at Baden, twelve miles from here, near a cemetery, in San Mateo county. A wagon containing fifteen people was run into by a train. The people were tossed in all directions. Six were killed outright and others were in-

Later information shows that a party of sixteen Germans had been picnicking near Baden, and while returning home in three wagons attempted to race with a train for the crossing. The first two wagons got across all right, but the t ain struck the third in the middle, smashing it into a hundred pieces. Mr. Stroebel and wife, a little girl and another man were instantly killed. Two men and a child received injuries probably fatal. The driver of the wagon was dashed to the ground, but escaped with a slight bruise. The dead were left at Baden for the coroner of the county. The injured were brought to this city and placed in St. Luke's Hospital.

Three People Drowned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 13.-At Gainesville, Fla., a party of thirteen were out in a sail-boat this afternoon on Alachua lake, in that portion of it known as the Sink. When about a mile from the shore the boat capsized and all were thrown into the water. Ten were saved by clinging to the boat, but three were drowned, and the bodies up to this hour (10 o'clock) have not been recovered. The names of the drowned are: Mrs. L. J. Burkheim and her threeyear-old son and Miss Tillie Brown. Mr. Burkheim and his little daughter Ida were saved by Mr. Flynn.

# OVER HALF A MILLION LOST.

Big Wall-Paper Establishment and Other Property Burned at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 .-- One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in this city for several years broke out at about 4 o'clock this morning in the turning and planing-mill of H. T. Atkinson, Tenth street and Susquehanna avenue. The wind carried the flames across Tenth street to the east side and Atkinson's lumberyard also caught fire. While the firemen were at work fighting the flames which were devouring Atkinson's two properties, the wind veered around and the flames were carried against the extensive wallpaper manufacturing establishment of Carey Bros., which was separated from Atkinson's mill property by a narrow street. In anticipation of the flames attacking the wall-paper factory the employes, who had been summoned to the building, stood with hose in hand ready to pour water upon the blaze, but as soon as the fire gained an entrance to the building it spread with such startling rapidity that the men were compelled to drop the hose and flee for their lives. The upper floors worms, which are destroying verdure of all several persons. The telegraph lines are, | were tilled with paper which had been

# RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station. East- Vest- South-North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 5:15 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.

and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 a m., 8:25 a m., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:20 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:00 cm. Columbus, 10:00 am, Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10

am., 5:10 pm. d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE SHORTEST ROUTE TO Y ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

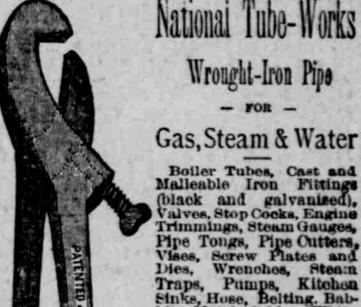
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. Greencastic and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20

pm. 7:45 pm.
Terre Haute and Greencastle Accomidation, 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DEBING. Assistant General Passenger Agent THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. 

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 31—Vestibule, daily 3:00 pm No. 33—Vestibule, daily 3:45 am No. 39—Monon Acc., ex. Sunday 10:40 am No. 48—Local freight leaves Alabama-st, yard as

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Hilinois street and at



Malleable Iron Fittings
(black and galvanised),
Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine
Trimmings, Steam Gauges,
Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters,
Vises, Screw Plates and
Dies, Wrenches, Steam
Traps, Pumps, Kitchen
Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White
and Colored Wiping Waste,
and all other supplies used
in connection with Gas,
Steam and Water, Natural
Gas Supplies a specialty. Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Laundries, Laundries Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from 4 inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

printed and spread on racks to dry, and this burned almost like powder. Half an hour from the time the flames attacked Carey Bros.' establishment that magnifi-cent building was a complete mass of ruins. The building extended from Tenth to Eleventh street, a distance of three hundred feet, and from Nevada to Colona street, 120 feet, and was five stories high. Scarcely any attempt was made by the firemen to check the flames in Carey Bros.' building, as they realized their efforts would be of no avail. They devoted themselves to saving the property which sur-rounded it. Carey Bros.' loss is about \$500,-000; insurance, \$200,000. Atkinson's is \$80,-000, with \$25,000 insurance. Neighboring property was damaged about \$10,000.

# Other Losses by Fire.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 13.-There was a great fire here to-day in the coal warehouse on Littlefield & Co.'s wharf. It destroyed Littlefield & Co.'s wharf and storehouse, A. Franklin's warehouse, Glauber & Isaacs's store and warehouse, Segues's fish-house, Hancock & Ogg's office, C. Downing's two warehouses and wharf, three warehouses formerly owned by James Dury, St. Simon's boat line wharf and warehouse, part of the B. & W. wharf and wharfmaster's house. Three are reported burned to death, but it is impossible to verify the report at this hour. The loss caused by the fire will be at least \$200,000. The fire is still in progress, but under control.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.-Early this morning a three-story brick building, owned by Brown & Clark, was gutted by fire. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$4,000. It was occupied by the Blackmore Photograph Manufacturing Company; loss was \$8,000; insurance \$2,000. Harvey & Heysteck, paints and oils, loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$5,000. Heming & Tenhaaf, paper-box manufacturers, loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHATHAM, Ont., July 13.—Fire broke out in the boiler-room of the repair shops of the Erie & Huron railway this evening, and before it could be checked spread to the repair shops and the round-house, These buildings, together with three locomotives, one passenger coach, two freight cars and a lot of valuable machinery, were completely destroyed. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of loss at present. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.-Carey Bros.

wall-paper factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Carey Bros.' loss is placed at \$500,000, and Campbell & Atkinson's at

The Navy Again Smashing Itself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13. - The United States steamship Ranger ran into the Lombard-street wharf Saturday afternoon and her martingale stays and entwater about ten feet below the knighthead were carried away. Some of her cross-beams were also broken. In steaming away from the wharf she smashed the bow of the port steam launch and port midship boat, which were hanging from the davits. She continued her way to Guatemala. The wharf was somewhat damaged. The mishap was due to a miscalculation of the strength of the tide.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, July 13. - Arrived: California, from Hamburg. HAVRE, July 13 .- Arrived: Bourgogne,

from New York. Farwell's Costly Logic.

Kansas City Journal.

The agricultural appropriation bill this year contains an item of \$2,000 to be used in experimenting to produce rain-fall by explosion of dynamite. The trial is to be made within a few weeks, near the Kansas and Colorado line. Senator Farwell fathers the experiment. He argues that it always rains on the Fourth of July; there are always explosions on the Fourth of July, and herefore explosions will cause rain. But the Senator's logic is bad, and, moreover, it didn't rain on the last Fourth.

Appropriate Symbol for Democracy.

Boston Journal. If the present unreasoning course of the Democrats in Congress continues, the figure of a particularly obstinate and long-eared mule will be liable to replace the red bandanna as the sign and symbol of the

Democratic party. AUTUAN produces chills, and fever, and mala-ia. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents them.